

LABOR CLARION

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Serious Charges Made Against Contractors On Boulder Dam Work

The Building Trades Committee of the Central Labor Union of Clark County, Nevada, presented a stinging indictment of the anti-labor practices applied by the Six Companies and sub-contractors in the construction work on Hoover Dam to the United States Senate Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation which investigated work conditions on the big government irrigation project, says a news story from Las Vegas.

"Labor at Hoover dam has no voice in the settling of wages, hours of labor, working conditions, safety, or living conditions," declared the Building Trades Committee's brief.

Exempt From Wage Rate Law

"Last year local labor unions attempted to have the Bacon-Davis prevailing wage law apply to the Boulder Canyon project and Boulder City.

"An investigation by the conciliation division of the United States Department of Labor found that the Bacon-Davis act did not become a law until two days after the Six Companies had signed the contract. It was also held that government reservations are not covered by the prevailing rate of wage law.

"The result of these two findings was a general lowering of wages and working conditions.

"An arbitrary scale of wages was imposed on skilled mechanics 25 to 50 per cent lower than the prevailing scales for similar work in the territory adjacent to this project.

"Owing to the large geographical proportions of the undertaking workmen must put in eleven hours to gain eight hours pay."

The committee said the refusal of officials of the Six Companies to obey the Nevada mining laws resulted in an excessive number of fatal accidents, and that injured and gassed workmen are given faulty medical examination and diagnosis.

High Food and Shelter Charges

It was stated that rents for temporary houses charged by Six Companies are 20 per cent higher than the United States Reclamation Bureau asks for modern dwellings, and that water rates and garbage removal charges are excessively high. Schooling facilities were alleged to be so inadequate that many children are receiving no school education.

The brief declared that the Six Companies charge their employees \$1.65 a day for board in comparison with \$1.35 charged by the U. S. Reclamation Bureau and an average of \$1 in the mining camps of Nevada, and that the low wages compel the workers to draw their pay in advance of regular pay days. Six Companies, it was stated, pay this wage advance in scrip, and then refuse to redeem the scrip at par.

Organized Labor Banned

"The Six Companies have consistently refused to meet with or discuss wages and conditions with representatives of labor," the Building Trades Committee added. "Labor papers and pamphlets concerning organization have been barred from the

so-called reservation, although this literature has passed through the United States mails. A system of espionage has been set up which curbs the freedom of speech and action."

Federal Government Blamed

The Building Trades Committee condemned the United States government for its part in the deplorable labor conditions of the Six Companies.

"Legislation aiming at the practice of the government indulging in labor contracts in direct opposition to the prevailing wage law, with its evident detrimental effect upon wages and conditions, should be put into effect. Investigation has disclosed the fact that skilled building craftsmen have been paid as low as \$1 per day by unscrupulous employers with labor contracts with the government. The failure to post a list of wage scales in the employment offices places the worker at a disadvantage, because he cannot bargain for wages until paid."

False Propaganda Published

"The publication of false and exaggerated employment possibilities," the Building Trades Committee concluded, "has resulted in hardship to those unfortunate in not gaining employment and to this community, which has to bear the burden of feeding and caring for these unfortunates.

"In the past, investigating committees have failed to contact the worker. The contractors have monopolized the time and efforts of these committees, and, in addition to an open attack upon them, have always taken steps to cover up and becloud the issues.

"Attention has been so directed to the rapid progress of the work and the magnitude of the project as to detract from the actual conditions under which the workers struggle in the accomplishment of this progress."

RELIEF OFFICE STORMED

Hundreds of men and women, many of them carrying children, crowded the rooms and jammed the sidewalks around the application headquarters of the Philadelphia County Emergency Relief Committee when the headquarters were opened to take applications for the new state fund for the relief of the jobless recently.

MAY RECOGNIZE RUSSIA

From New York come reports that President Hoover is "going to say something" about Russia soon. These reports seem to be on the increase.

Confidential information received through various services and organizations that watch such events forecast outright recognition; others see some sort of unofficial observer relation, trade mission, or a plan to extend credits.

These reports synchronize with reports being cabled from Moscow indicating a renewed soviet campaign for recognition. One report has it that Standard Oil officials are predicting early recognition.

Whatever may be the truth about Washington, it is true that the bolsheviks have steamed up a new campaign for recognition, with all of the old arguments revarnished. Pro-soviet forces that head up in New York are renewing their activities likewise.

Modification Boosted By Success of "Wets" In Primary Elections

Wets have been sweeping the political boards with a broom that has left few dry candidates in the ring among those who are now members of Congress and who have sought re-election, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from New York.

Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act has been campaigning hard against dry congressmen who have sought re-election. It has laid plans for continuance of strenuous campaign activities until the last vote is counted. Meanwhile it is counting the dries that fall.

Thus far only nine wet members of the present Congress have been defeated and none is known to have been replaced by a dry candidate. However, twenty-eight dries have been defeated in primary election campaigns. In some of the districts nomination is the equivalent of election and it is already possible to count definitely a marked shift of power in the next Congress.

"Lame Ducks" Will Shift

More than that, Labor's Committee, in the opinion of its officers, can count on many changes in the "lame duck" session, for hold-over congressmen and "lame ducks" alike will be inclined to listen to the verdict of the electorate. Moreover, after the election they will be warranted in standing on the 1932 platforms, which allow members of both parties to radically shift their position. Actually, labor holds, the platforms will command a shift of position, even in the "lame duck" session.

In view of the fact that action on modification, or on repeal, must come from Congress, the congressional situation is all-important. But Labor's Committee believes it can count now on the defeat of enough unyielding dries to bring about modification, more than possibly in the "lame duck" session this winter.

The Defeated Dries

The dry members of Congress who have thus far been defeated in primary campaigns are:

James G. Strong, Kansas; William R. Johnson, Illinois; C. William Ramseyer, Iowa; Donald F. Snow, Maine; Victor Christgau, Minnesota; Godfrey G. Goodwin, Minnesota; Oscar B. Lovette, Tennessee; Olger B. Burtness, North Dakota; Thomas Hall, North Dakota; Willis C. Hawley, Oregon; Frederick W. Magrady, Pennsylvania; J. Mitchell Chase, Pennsylvania; Effiegene Wingo, Arkansas; Lafayette L. Pitterson, Alabama; Herbert J. Drane, Florida; Tom Yon, Florida; Mrs. Ruth B. Owen, Florida; Courtland C. Gillen, Indiana; J. N. Norton, Nebraska; J. W. Moore, Kentucky; Ralph Gilbert, Kentucky; Oscar B. Lovette, Tennessee; W. A. Romjue, Missouri; R. D. Johnson, Missouri; William Nelson, Missouri; J. A. Fullbright, Missouri; William E. Barton, Missouri; Quinn Williams, Texas.

Hastening to Safety

Labor's Committee on Modification frankly concedes that some of the dries who have lost have been replaced on the ticket by other dries, but a

(Continued on Page Two)

Federation of Labor Will Convene Monday

Modesto, the beautiful little city of the San Joaquin Valley, will be hostess next week to the representatives of organized labor gathered from every section of the Golden State for the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

In spite of unsettled business conditions, it is likely that the attendance of delegates will exceed that of last year's convention at Santa Barbara. Secretary Scharrenberg reports that credentials have been received for approximately three hundred delegates.

Because this is a presidential election year there is considerable interest in the action of the convention. The activities of organized labor in connection with the campaign for repeal of the eighteenth amendment to the federal Constitution presages much interest in the views of candidates for office on the liquor question, and questions of unemployment insurance, the five-day week, convict labor, relief work and kindred subjects give promise of an interesting session.

Senator Johnson to Speak

Something in the nature of a surprise comes in the announcement that Senator Hiram Johnson, California's progressive spokesman in the upper house of Congress, will address the convention on Wednesday. It is needless to say that he will be given an attentive hearing. As the senator has never before addressed a state convention of the Federation the announcement is significant.

Another interesting announcement is that on Tuesday the convention will have the opportunity of greeting the rival candidates for the seat of Senator Shortridge, who was defeated for renomination in the August primaries. Tallant Tubbs, the Republican nominee, and W. G. McAdoo, the Democratic candidate, will be introduced to the delegates. Much interest attaches to the appearance of these gentlemen because of the fact that Tubbs was indorsed for the Republican nomination by the executive council of the State Federation

and McAdoo was the choice of the railroad brotherhoods for the Democratic nomination.

The Week's Program

The convention will be called to order on Monday morning by President A. W. Hoch of the State Federation, and Mayor Dennett, Supervisor Finney and Sheriff Hogan will welcome the delegates on behalf of the City of Modesto.

After the transaction of routine business, appointment of committees, etc., the delegates will be taken for a drive to the San Pedro dam and power plant by the local entertainment committee. In the evening there will be a dance for the delegates and visitors.

Tuesday will be devoted entirely to the business of the convention, with an interlude for the introduction of distinguished visitors.

Besides the speech of Senator Johnson on Wednesday the business of the convention will include the nomination of a meeting place for next year's convention. So far as known Pasadena is the only candidate to announce itself. In the evening the delegates will be the guests of the local committee at a midnight show, commencing at 11:30 p. m.

It is probable that the business of the convention will be concluded on Thursday with the election of officers, and in the evening will be held the grand ball which closes the entertainment features.

San Francisco will be well represented at the convention. Anthony Brenner and Hugo Ernst are the delegates from the San Francisco Labor Council.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of local unions have passed away since last reports: Julius Kammeyer, a member of Coopers' Union No. 65; Elizabeth V. Spink, Musicians' Union No. 6; Nestor Mattson, Carpenters' Union No. 483; Frank D. Cuneo, Teamsters' Union No. 85.

MODIFICATION BOOSTED

(Continued from Page One)

Careful check of nominated candidates shows this to have been the case in only a scattering few districts. Candidates are in most cases hastening to safety in their party platforms and they are likewise hastening to put themselves in line with popular feeling on the subject.

Another factor counted on for assistance in the modification move this winter is the economic situation. There is believed to be every prospect of another treasury deficit and consequent tremendous pressure upon Congress for new sources of revenue. The inclination to turn toward the revenue waiting to be reaped through modification will, it is expected, be much greater in the next session.

Mr. Ruikar, president of the Indian T. U. C., has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition.

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"Next" Depression Is Already in the Making

While signs of returning industrial activity continue, Technocracy, Columbia University engineer research organization, has issued a forecast of foreboding, confirming the figures offered by International Labor News Service as the fruit of its own research more than a year and a half ago, showing the next depression in the making as the nation rises from the now three-year-old collapse.

Technocracy estimates that if in a flash industry should revive to the 1929 basis only 55 per cent of the nation's wage earners of three years ago would be able to find employment.

It was shown more than a year and a half ago that never since 1919 had there been as many workers employed as in that year—that unemployment had been growing since 1919 and that the so-called peak of prosperity was achieved on a foundation of growing unemployment for workers.

With Gains on Road

These figures are produced at a time when unemployment has been brought to a halt and when most authorities agree it is probable improvement has set in, even though caution marks most forecasts.

Technocracy points out that today 208 men can produce 10,000 auto chassis frames a day and that a machine can produce 9000 times more electric light bulbs than could be produced by the old method. The organization points out that servicing jobs have utterly failed to "take up the slack" and that unless new industrial conditions are imposed there can be no prosperity. The engineers bulwark the American Federation of Labor demand for a work-day patterned to fit the needs of the time in output, with a wage similarly set.

At the same time it is known that the United States Department of Labor has been gathering statistics on improvement of machinery and that these, so far as they have been gathered, disclose that straight through the depression period machines have been made more and more efficient. Ship loading and unloading is one occupation in which mechanical operation has been materially advanced during the depression. Railroad operation is another.

Improvement Is Constant

To some extent employers have sought to go the limit in devising improved machine processes to effect economies which they have regarded as necessary to meet depression competition. Thus the depression itself has hastened further development of the machine perfection that began displacement of men long before the depression dealt its great blow.

Technocracy points out that under the 1929 conditions of employment there never can be anything like employment for nearly half of the working population, which means that labor's remedy must be applied if there is to be employment and mass prosperity. The declaration of Technocracy puts expert engineering findings at labor's back in demanding a complete readjustment of hours and wages all along the line, branding as suicidal the efforts of reactionary employers to bring about a return of employment on the old basis of hours and on the lowest possible wage.

DIED AWAY FROM HOME

Harry J. Doherty, a member of Electrical Workers' Union No. 6, and for many years a member of Local No. 151, died recently at Pittsburgh, Pa., where he underwent an operation, from which he failed to rally. Brother Doherty had a wide acquaintance in labor circles in San Francisco. The local electrical workers' unions sent floral tributes for the funeral, which was held in Pittsburgh.

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New Salary Proposal Temporary in Scope

Another amendment to the city charter proposing reductions of wages and salaries of city employees and officers is being prepared for submission to the voters at the November election. It is sponsored by Leon Morris, president of the Civic League of Improvement Clubs. Unlike other amendments on the subject proposed by Adolph Uhl and others, it is claimed for this one that it offers relief to the taxpayers "without injustice to the employees."

The new proposal is calculated to effect a saving of \$1,200,000 a year, and would save the taxpayers the equivalent of 18 cents in the tax rate during the present period "and at the same time assure the employees of their basic wage scales when times get better."

"We feel that our measure will appeal to every right-thinking, fair-minded San Franciscan," said Morris in a newspaper story. "The other amendment would cut wages, destroy basic scales by eliminating charter provisions which guarantee employees that in normal times their wages will not be lower than what they were paid January 8, 1931. It would also force upon the city the reactionary policy of paying low wages at all times instead of fixing schedules that would set an example for private industries."

The plan presented by Morris provides for salary reductions ranging from 2 per cent on salaries of from \$100 to \$125 a month to 12 per cent on those over \$475.

The Uhl plan provides for salary cuts ranging from 2½ to 20 per cent, but exempts from the reduction all workers receiving less than \$155 a month.

The Morris proposal provides that the reduced salaries will remain in effect until July 1, 1934. If conditions are not improved by that time the percentage cuts would be continued by a vote of two-thirds of the supervisors.

HOSIERY WORKERS' INCREASE

Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, N. C., announced a 10 per cent raise in pay because of new orders. Whether this merely replaces pay cuts is not announced.

LAND HELD 900 YEARS FOR SALE

It is estimated that the world war was the cause of more than one-fourth of the real property of Great Britain changing hands. Most of the transfers have taken place since 1920, due to the heavy taxes assessed on the great landed proprietors.

Recently there was offered for sale a plot of church land the title to which had not changed in 900 years—not since Edward the Confessor gave it to the rector of Welwyn, in Hertfordshire.

This glebe, or church land, has been leased to private users for many years and its upkeep has become greater than the parish can bear. Tradition, supported by very good evidence, shows that this section of Hertfordshire was occupied by the Romans, with St. Albans as a center of operations.

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REGISTER FOR ELECTION

Citizens whose names are not already on the registration books have an opportunity to qualify for participation in the November election. Branch registration offices have been established in several down-town locations, and these will remain open until September 29.

Deputy Sheriff Is Acquitted Of Murder of Kentucky Miners

Lee Fleenor, former Harlan County deputy sheriff, was acquitted at Harlan, Ky., August 29 of the murder of Joe Moore and Julius Baldwin, miners, in front of a soup kitchen a year ago, and the shooting and wounding of Julius Baldwin's brother Jeff. Friends of the victims declare that the trial was merely an empty gesture by the prosecution, since it put only one witness on the stand, and that it simply made perfunctory motions of presenting "evidence."

The trial was finished in forty-five minutes, the jury being out only a few minutes. Fleenor pleaded self-defense, asserting that the Baldwins and Moore resisted arrest and opened fire on him. Standing against Fleenor's contention, however, is the fact that both the Baldwins were shot in the back.

Fleenor's story was corroborated by Crip Nitifer, taxi driver, who testified that he stopped his car in front of the soup kitchen, when some men approached him and ordered him to "move on." Nitifer said that Fleenor, who was near by, told him to stay, and demanded that the men submit to arrest. According to Nitifer, the Baldwins and Moore then began shooting.

FOR SHORT WORK-WEEK

At a meeting of the executive council of the National Civic Federation in New York on August 5, 1932, to consider the industrial situation, Acting President Matthew Woll presiding, resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring "that the National Civic Federation tenders its moral support and its active co-operation in the great task of realizing to the full the benefits of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and that in our belief proper judgment and energy in regard to the development of the purposes of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the extension of the shorter work-week will go far toward restoring to our national industrial, economic and social life the balance which it so sorely needs and that it is the duty of every American to render every possible measure of co-operation to that end."

Acting President Woll was authorized to appoint a committee to co-operate with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in any manner that might seem practicable.

Reds Cause Disorder In Coal Mine Areas

Communism is responsible for the disorders that have taken place in the Illinois and Indiana coal fields during the last few months, according to an editorial entitled "The Real Trouble," in the "United Mine Workers' Journal," the official organ of the United Mine Workers of America.

The editorial points out that Federal Judge Fitzhenry of Springfield, Ill., heard a number of injunction cases growing out of violence at coal mines in Indiana. One of these cases concerned the Dixie Bee mine, whose owners, after riots at their mine caused the governor of Indiana to send troops to the scene, asked Judge Fitzhenry to issue a permanent injunction against the United Mine Workers of America. The purpose of the application was evidently to discredit the union.

Judge Fitzhenry refused to issue the injunction, but held the case open for further consideration. In making this decision, he said:

"From newspaper accounts, this trouble at Dixie Bee doesn't look like a labor dispute to me. I have known something of labor federations and the United Mine Workers of America for years, and if there is anything in the by-laws or constitutions of either of those organizations that approves the line of conduct described by the press I have never heard of it. Intelligent labor leaders are opposed to force, and they should be.

"This case has the earmarks of something different from a labor dispute. It looks a little like the breaking out of communism, and if it is, Indiana is well into it."

In commenting on this view of Judge Fitzhenry, the editorial in the "United Mine Worker" says:

"Judge Fitzhenry placed his finger on the actual sore spot and exposed the real cause of these disorders. He knows the United Mine Workers of America does not approve, promote or advocate violence or disorder, and he had the fairness to say so from the bench.

"The cause of the trouble in Indiana, which was pointed out by the court, was also the cause of the recent trouble in Illinois. It is well known that rank, red communism, preached and promoted by communists, was back of the revolutionary actions of those who indulged in the disorders in Illinois. These red propagandists misrepresent the facts to the miners and fool them into doing things they would not otherwise do. But they can not fool the majority of the miners.

"By listening to these industrial buzzards, miners of Illinois have lost millions of dollars in wages that they could have earned. And everyone knows the miners of Illinois need those millions of dollars."

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Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1932

Scan Records of Candidates

The startling statement issued out of Columbia University to the effect that "if in a flash industry should revive to the 1929 basis only 55 per cent of the nation's workers of three years ago would be able to find employment" gives an idea of the serious economic problems confronting the United States.

In these pre-election days it is timely to scan the records of those seeking legislative positions. Congress and the various state legislatures will be flooded this winter with panaceas for our industrial ills. To sift these out and choose those giving promise of practical benefit is the work of statesmen and men of experience, not of theorists or those holding to the economic doctrines of a past age.

The work of reconstruction of the industrial world is a greater task than ever before has confronted governments and peoples. What is to be done about these unemployed 45 per cent after "prosperity" returns is a problem that calls for sober thought and practical statesmanship.

And also it may as well be recognized that the "stand-pat" attitude on industrial and economic problems, no matter by whom or by what party it is assumed, should and will receive the condemnation of the workers of the nation. An open mind and the will to assist in working out a remedy are essentials for legislative aspirants coming before the people this year.

Charity and "Red Tape"

"I think it is a pity the charity organizations have so much red tape." This is the comment of a local attorney who tried to do a charitable deed without incurring publicity. The result of his efforts was discouraging.

It is a complaint that is frequently made in these days, sometimes, it is true, without just cause. Charitable organizations entrusted with funds by a generous public must conform to certain set rules. Much greater abuses would prevail were charity dispensed at the whim of the individual without restraining "red tape."

But there should be an effort to deal with cases of distress with the minimum of harshness and with humanity and sympathy. And administrators of charitable trusts should be big enough to sweep aside technical restrictions in cases of emergency.

In New York it is reported to the President's committee organizing the "job-sharing" campaign that the plan has been effective on the Pacific Coast. New York is a long distance from the Pacific. Perhaps someone nearer home would give us the details.

Forward-Looking Leaders Needed

With due caution it may be said there are signs of improvement "in the air." As a matter of fact it is possible to say, with the same caution and reserve, that they are more than in the air, says an I. L. N. S. writer, who continues:

There must be improvement or there will be worse—and so, there will be improvement. But the undertaking of what must constitute real improvement is painfully and shockingly limited. There are all too few who understand that any real and general prosperity can come only on the basis of a new deal all around in industry.

The old forty-eight-hour week is done for. The old rates of pay are done for. But most employers look for, and expect, prosperity to come back on the old wage terms and with the old hours of work. Nothing like that can happen. It is a physical impossibility.

The foundation fact is that there never again can be jobs for more than a fraction of American workers unless there is general and drastic reduction in the number of hours of work per man per week and unless there is a wage rate that will create an American market.

Thoughts of unloading what has been called the "surplus" on other countries may as well be ditched. That cannot again be done. That chapter, too, is closed, probably never to be reopened. One often overlooked point is that when "backward" nations nowadays get to the point of wanting American machine products they come and buy a few of our machines and then make their own!

But too much of our leadership thinks in terms of going back to the old basis. They are blind leaders and it is time to get rid of blind leaders. They must be retired, wherever they are.

The new dispensation, necessary if there is to be general and genuine prosperity, must envision a grand shake-up in hours and wages and must have organization.

Organizations, such as the National Association of Manufacturers, that have fought the organization of labor and that have looked always backward for guidance, have done America incalculable harm; they have left America without much of the equipment necessary to readjustment; they have taught their own members to hate the very organizations that now are essential to the teamwork that must be had if America is to get out and stay out of the slough of depression.

It will never be possible to know the full damage done by such organizations as the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Erectors' Association, and the Anti-Boycott Association.

In the new day, if there is to be one, there must be unions, for organized workers must sit down with organized employers and actually legislate for industry, so that there may be continuous command of the industrial situation. No "plan" to "balance" things for long periods in advance will either work or fit the American mind. But America must come to flexible, organized disregard of the whims and tricks of speculators and financial racketeers. And in that day, too, banks must serve and cease to give orders.

Thus far only a few leaders see forward. Most of them look backward and see nothing. Labor has repeatedly presented its views and its diagnosis. Labor has proven its intellectual capacity and its right to be heard. Unless labor is heard any so-called recovery from this depression will be nothing more than "a shot with the needle" leading to a relapse that may bring death. The blind must no longer lead. Only those who can see forward have any right to leadership today.

The progress toward ratification that the "lame duck" constitutional amendment is making is gratifying. Every state legislature that has considered it so far has approved it.

A Tempest in a Teapot

Something of a hubbub has been raised within the Methodist Church organization by the discovery of a bulletin issued by the Methodist Federation for Social Service indicating co-operation between that body and avowed communist organizations. It appears that although the bulletin was issued four months ago it is but now beginning to attract attention, and threats of protest from church members are spoken of.

Over the signatures of Bishop Francis J. McConnell, its president, and Harry F. Ward, secretary, the bulletin said:

"The Federation has continued to co-operate with boards and agencies within our own church and with many groups outside the church working definitely for a new social order. Among these may be mentioned several departments of the Federal Council of Churches, the American Civil Liberties Union, the League for Industrial Democracy, Labor Research Association, International Labor Defense, Committee on Militarism in Education, Fellowship of Reconciliation." And in the same bulletin Bishop McConnell says: "We simply can not be respectable."

In reporting the incident an International Labor News Service writer says:

"In the list of organizations with which this Methodist organization avows co-operative relations one is completely communist and the others excepting the Federal Council are either socialist or some shade of pink intervening between socialism and communism. The International Labor Defense is openly and avowedly communist, the United States Branch of the International Red Aid, headquarters, Moscow. It is believed something close to consternation will follow general understanding of these Moscow and pro-Moscow affiliations."

With all due respect to the alarmists, both within and without church circles, it is probable that no great evil will attend even a church organization's interest in "working definitely for a new social order." At least one of the organizations which is mentioned above, the Federal Council of Churches, is taking an enlightened interest in social and economic problems, and in the light of recent revelations of conditions in this country it is a hopeful sign when sincere men and women, even though they express unorthodox views, can say that "We simply can not be respectable," when respectability is represented in concurrence in unjust economic conditions.

There is little danger that the church organization will be contaminated by its affiliations, and it is taking a means of getting in touch with the world's and the nation's problems that should be beneficial not only to the church but to humanity.

SUCCEEDS ALBERT THOMAS

H. B. Butler, well known to American trade unionists, has been appointed director of the International Labor Office, to succeed the late Albert Thomas.

SPIRIT OF AMERICAN LABOR

Joseph Franklin, one of the American fraternal delegates to the British Trade Union Congress, told the assemblage at Newcastle-on-Tyne that though American labor was hard hit by unemployment it was not discouraged and had no intention of quitting the fight against unfair conditions.

NATIONALIZATION OF RADIO

The Canadian government has taken the first step toward nationalization of radio broadcasting as authorized at the last session of Parliament, which directed the construction of a chain of high-power stations across the Dominion to be operated by a radio commission. Smaller stations will be erected in isolated districts so that all Canada will be served by the proposed government-owned broadcasting company.

FROM LABOR VIEWPOINT

Those misguided employers of labor who are so eager to join in a general wage-reducing program are respectfully commended to William Green's Labor Day address. "What sort of an economic philosophy is it," asks Mr. Green, "that permits employers and industrial management to assume that buying power can be stimulated and made more active through a destruction of the power to buy?"

A jury in a Sacramento court has decided that the sale of "option tickets" at dog races is not gambling. And the jury is right. Any system by which money is taken from the gullible on terms made by the vendors without supervision of any kind, and with no knowledge on the part of the vendee as to what he is to receive in return, deserves a much harsher name than "gambling."

Slight though they are, there are many indications of an upturn in business in the news these days. Freight loadings, which are a dependable index to business activity, show a perceptible increase, and nineteen Pacific Coast cities out of twenty-five reporting show an increase in building permits for the month of August as compared to July.

A local union of young women artists and fashion models in Chicago has been given a charter by the American Federation of Labor. A correspondent of "Labor" makes the rather cryptic statement that "while it is primarily a girls' union, the officers are willing to take in the young men who pose for collar ads and magazine advertising."

"Mr. Nanry and Mr. Uhl, charter framers, deliberately promised the incumbents in municipal employ that their salaries would not be reduced. To break faith at this time after having by their promise induced some of those incumbents to support the new charter is an unpardonable breach of faith." This is a quotation from a letter to the "News" by one signing himself Philip Williams, discussing the charter amendment to reduce wages of city employees.

The labor bureau of the Democratic National Campaign Committee is in operation, with Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, at its head. The label of the Allied Printing Trades Council is, of course, in evidence on the literature being issued by the bureau.

There is a world of suggestion in the advice of the eminent mining engineer, John Hays Hammond, that "the people of the world exert their influence in behalf of the rehabilitation of silver." He points out that one of the causes contributing to the economic and financial depression "is the appreciation of gold in gold standard countries and the depreciation of silver in silver standard countries." The man or agency that will provide a

monetary system for the industrious denizens of India and Asia generally to take the place of their almost worthless silver currency will have inaugurated a step that should have a revivifying effect upon the commerce of the world.

Newspapers this week openly attributed the fall in prices on the stock exchange to the results of the election in Maine, where a Republican candidate for governor and two Republican congressional nominees were defeated by their Democratic opponents. This is reminiscent of the tactics by which Bryan was defeated in 1896 by the resourceful and astute politician, Mark Hanna.

Is it not strange that the new city charter, which was prepared so carefully by a committee of freeholders, should need so much tinkering so soon after being put into effect? And another strange thing is that those having the most to say about its preparation, and who so extravagantly praised their own work, dilating upon the benefits that would accrue from its adoption, are now the busiest in advocating amendments!

James C. Stone, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, offers "the only permanent solution for the farmers' problems" in co-operative marketing. It is not a new theory, and the wonder is that the agriculturists have been so indifferent to their interests as not to have adopted it more generally. The doctrine was preached by the "Patrons of Husbandry," or National Grange, in the days immediately following the civil war, and despite the phenomenal growth of that organization for a generation or two no Moses arose to lead them out of bondage. In this day of organized capital the unorganized producer, whether he be the owner of a farm or merely a laborer, is at the mercy of the exploiter.

It is interesting to learn from at least one department of the state government that the depression is at an end and that public confidence has been restored. Says Carlos W. Huntington, director of the California State Department of Professional and Vocational Standards, in his August report to Governor Rolph: "With the nation-wide upswing in business conditions now an established fact, it is, indeed, pleasing to report that an improvement is apparent in business of all the professions and trades represented within the state department of professional and vocational standards. Public confidence having again been restored, the department is exerting every possible means to prevent operations of unscrupulous, unethical or unlicensed operatives in any of the trades or professions from again shattering confidence."

Building and Loan Associations Are Standing Depression Well

Building and loan associations of the United States possess assets aggregating approximately \$8,417,376,000, according to a report just compiled by H. F. Cellarius, secretary of the United States Building and Loan League.

Most of this aggregate represents credit to the account of 11,338,701 members of the association who use these 11,422 institutions for the deposit and saving of their funds.

The report seems to indicate that industrial depression and unemployment have impaired but slightly the power of such member-depositors to save money. Assets of the associations rose to a record peak on January 1, 1931, after more than a year of business deflation. The total then was \$8,826,612.00.—Ralph F. Crouch.

United Stores of America, controlled by the Gold Dust Corporation, last week went into voluntary receivership.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

I. L. N. S.

War clouds hover over Europe as Germany and France contest over Germany's proposal to reorganize her armed forces. The Polish corridor bobs up, not as today's menace, perhaps, but as the big menace of tomorrow.

Over the border from Poland looms the red army of communism, waiting its chance to take whichever side will lead to the most revolution.

In the Far East troops march and countermarch, killing as they go, with red troops contesting more ground than is confined in our own western prairies.

The brown colors of autumn come upon a world far from orderly in its operations, seemingly bent upon more destruction before man learns better ways.

* *

As for the United States, the future seems to have some brightness. Soon we shall again hear the strident voice of Babson telling all and sundry how the country was saved.

However, we are more than likely to have something that looks like prosperity before we have prosperity. In other words, prosperity for a portion, but unemployment for too many, as in 1929.

Shelves are empty and need filling and soon the process of filling them will begin. But faster machines will fill them faster and the wages spread over the country will not keep them empty, unless employers see more light than they seem likely to see this year.

* * *

In Illinois the business of picketing seems losing some of its effectiveness. That is good news.

Time will tell what lay behind that movement against the union. At this hour it seems more than likely that communism was the disturbing force.

It is known, of course, that so-called "rank and file" committees were active in leadership of the invaders.

Slowly the nation awakens to the menace of communism. Slowly it comprehends how vicious is this thing, and how determined upon the destruction of every institution known to democracy.

In Illinois the United Mine Workers have stood solidly against the invaders, giving us again a splendid example of sound policy.

ADOPTS FIVE-DAY WEEK

The Forstmann Woolen Company, of Passaic, N. J., one of the largest woolen manufacturers in the country, announced that it would inaugurate a five-day working week in all its mills. Curt Forstmann, vice-president, estimated that the short work-week would increase the number of employees by about 10 per cent. With the start of the five-day week the company employed two eight-hour shifts.

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Political Policy of American Federation

The Labor Day address of Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, broadcast from Washington, D. C., contained the following enlightening discussion of the political policy of the American Federation of Labor:

"In the political field the American Federation of Labor is non-partisan. It is partisan to a principle. In 1897 the following declaration was adopted by the Nashville convention:

"The American Federation of Labor most firmly and unequivocally favors the independent use of the ballot by the trade-unionists and workmen, united regardless of party, that we may elect men from our own ranks. We must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery, to the end that the working people may act as a unit at the polls at every election."

Early Political Activities

"In 1906 the American Federation of Labor entered into an active political campaign because of the failure to receive consideration upon bills introduced by organized labor into the Congress of the United States. We emphatically declared that we would stand faithfully by our friends and elect them, oppose our enemies and defeat them, whether they be candidates for President, for Congress, or other offices, whether executive, legislative, or judicial.

"An active political campaign has been carried on since that time by the trade-union movement for the purpose of electing our avowed friends and members of our unions to the Congress of the United States, the State Legislatures and to all other offices where the interests of labor can be served.

"The American Federation of Labor National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee mails to the officers of state bodies, central bodies and local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor the legislative records of the senators and congressmen of their respective states and districts on all measures of interest to labor, and it is then up to the conscience and judgment of the members of organized labor as to what candidates they should support.

Non-Partisan Use of Ballot

"One of the outstanding differences between American trade-unionists and those of other lands is that we believe in the non-partisan use of the ballot rather than in a labor party.

"No policy by the American Federation of Labor

has been more misunderstood, mainly by those who overlook the fact that there is no similarity between the social and political philosophies of the old world and the new world.

"In calling attention to this difference I do not presume to pass judgment on the policies of the old world trade-unionists. I simply remind you that the labor party policy of the European trade-unionists is the natural result of social cleavages between workers and other classes. There, class lines are clear-cut. This distinction is based on birth, a concept that is foreign to America.

"The labor party policy in Europe accords with the old world theory that the state is supreme; that working standards and wage rates are a function of the state. There, government is the people's guardian. The theory of self-help, of individual effort, is unknown, as is Jefferson's dictum that the 'least governed people are the best governed.'

The People (Should) Govern

"In our country political parties have not the same standing, because the people govern, rather than government. When the government rules dominant parties are a necessity. In our country we occasionally hear the claim that the party system is essential to responsible government. Men who hold this view overlook the fact that this is the European idea, and that the American idea is the rule of the people.

"When our country was founded political parties were looked upon with suspicion. Washington warned of their menace, and it was not until nearly half a century after the Declaration of Independence that partyism in this country reached its full development.

"Since then the pendulum of party discipline and party loyalty has swung the other way. Today party spirit is disappearing as far as the great mass of workers are concerned.

"This is an indorsement of the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor.

Party Barriers Breaking Down

"At the inception of the American Federation of Labor nearly half a century ago the workers stood alone in organizing opposition to party worship. At that time partisanship was at its height, but labor's continuous agitation is breaking down the barriers of party clamor and prejudice.

"Today non-partisanship is growing. Men are refusing to be bound by party ties. This is the rule in municipal elections and in many judicial elections. It is but necessary to point to this growing political independence of voters to answer the claim that labor should form a class party.

"The American Federation of Labor has refused to indorse a labor party because it correctly interprets the American independent political spirit that will continue to grow and will refuse to be bound by the dictates of secret causes and self-constituted political bosses."

Labor Day Speeches Reflect Hopefulness

With Labor Day once more written into history, "the tumult and the shouting" all over, trade union officials are taking stock of the coming fall, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington.

Labor Day celebrations the country over took on a new spirit, reports show. There was a sharp and often bitter appraisal of industrial conditions, sprinkled with generous hopes for immediate improvement.

Trade union leaders through the United States and Canada delivered addresses, many having radio hookups.

Leading the hosts of labor, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor expressed the conviction that unless there is immediate large-scale recovery in employment the winter, with double last year's unemployed, will be one of unexampled suffering on every hand.

Factors for Improvement

Several factors are looked to for new employment. One is the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, with its ability to at once finance self-liquidating projects that may furnish on-the-job work for 2,000,000 and for more than that number in manufacturing and supply industries. Another is the President's Conference Committee, led by Walter C. Teagle, for the shorter work-week. Numbers of private organizations are at work, also, including the New York Advertising Club, with its labor-management proposal, indorsed by labor.

For the most part Labor Day celebrations took on the grimness of determination that relief must come. And there were plenty of "or else" predictions. "Workers are becoming realists," said Secretary Frank Morrison. "They no longer accept the doctrine that man is not responsible for these conditions."

Hope Shows Through Clouds

There was a general fervor for organizing effort in almost all Labor Day addresses.

It was the darkest Labor Day in decades, perhaps the darkest of all, with unemployment at its peak and with remedial measures not yet registering their effect in definite terms of jobs.

But a fair summary would be that, despite the dark hour of the present day, the movement looked hopefully forward from its Labor Day vantage point, determined that every possible contribution of vision, wisdom and determination must be made by labor toward sound recovery. This, it was said repeatedly, must be not mere palliative; it must be recovery such as will insure against a repetition of this depression.

BLACK EYE FOR THE BOOM

When the president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce was asked recently how the depression had hit Los Angeles, he replied, "Depression? We have no depression in Los Angeles, but I will admit that we are having the worst boom in many, many years."—"Christian Advocate." Portland, Ore.

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Prosperity Retarded By Wage Reductions

In his Labor Day address at Pittsburgh, Pa., William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, reviewed the economic situation in a masterful manner and outlined labor's program for combatting unemployment and decreased buying power of the worker. His statement that "return of prosperity will correspond with the restoration of wages and buying power" is borne out by the logic of the facts he presents. The portion of his address relating to this phase is here reproduced in part:

"For almost three years the owners and management of industry have, with few exceptions, followed a destructive, distressing wage-cutting policy. Wage standards which had been built through years of effort have been lowered and as a result millions of workers have been reluctantly forced to adjust their living standards upon a lower level. Through this enforced policy of wage-cutting imposed upon workers in spite of their solemn protests, buying power has been destroyed and the market for the sale of goods has been curtailed and restricted. The loss in wages and salaries resulting from unemployment and wage reductions for 1930 and 1931 amounted to \$36,667,000,000. We can properly speculate upon the effect which must follow a destruction of such vast buying power as is represented in these figures.

Wage Cuts Based on False Theory

"It is presumed that reductions in wages are based upon the theory that cost of manufactured goods will be reduced and that the prices of commodities will be less and as a result more goods will be sold. What are the facts and what has actually happened? A reduction in the wages of steel workers was not followed by an increase in the sale of steel products, nor was a reduction in the wages of coal miners followed by an increase in the sale of bituminous coal. The same results have followed the imposition of wage reductions in all other lines of industrial production. Low wages have been followed by reduced sales. Wage reductions and closed factories are correlated. Wage-cutting has produced chaos, misery, unemployment and a decrease in the volume of goods sold.

"The argument that reduced wages were justified because of a decrease in the cost of living is fallacious and unsound. The facts show that the incomes of workers began to decline in September, 1929. This preceded a most slight and imperceptible reduction in living costs which began two months later, in November, 1929. From the peak month the workers' incomes have declined 59.2 per cent, while the cost of living has dropped 23.6 per cent only. Workers' losses in income have been more than twice what they gained through a reduction in the cost of living. The real buying power of workers in factories and on railroads now is only a little more than one-half what it was during the peak month of 1929.

Contradictory and Unsound

"What sort of economic philosophy is it that permits employers and industrial management to assume that buying power can be stimulated and be made more active through a destruction of the power to buy? Can more goods be sold when people are compelled to buy less? Can the market for the sale of goods consume and use more when the purchasing power of those who constitute the market is destroyed? Obviously, such an economic theory is contradictory and unsound.

"Wage cutting has greatly injured the amusement and luxury industries, forced the removal of thousands of telephones from thousands of homes and business offices, and curtailed the volume of

business done by communication, transportation and public service industries. Wage reductions have enlarged the red side of the business ledger. They injure all and help no one. They do not point to the road along which industrial management must travel in order to reach prosperity.

"Unemployment will be overcome, business will improve, economic stability will be restored when the owners and management of industry cease their pursuit of a stupid, unwise, destructive wage-cutting policy. We will start back when wages stop going down. A return of prosperity will correspond with the restoration of wages and buying power.

Vicious Circle Described

"When there is placed in the hands of the people an enlarged buying power, when wages ascend and incomes increase and when commodity prices rise, prosperity will return. People cannot be employed when there is no demand for manufactured goods. There can be no demand for manufactured goods where there is no market. There can be no market when those who make up the market are unable to buy. The power to buy must be restored and this can only be done through the creation of employment and the payment of high wages.

"But, an increase in individual buying power must be supplemented by the application of other practical economic remedies, if social tranquillity, business stability and prosperous conditions are to be restored. We must literally create millions of jobs for millions of idle working men and women. This purpose can be accomplished through the allocation of the amount of work available in private industry among those who are able and willing to work. The number of hours worked per day and week and the number of days worked per week must be reduced to the point where work opportunities will be provided for all.

Reduced Hours Is Partial Remedy

"Labor has long recommended the application of the five-day week and the six-hour day as a partial remedy for unemployment. Slowly but surely the shorter work-week and the shorter work-day urged by labor are being accepted. A large number of industries have applied the plan and have found it satisfactory. A survey by the National Industrial Conference Board covering 1718 business executives in various sections of the country showed that about 65 per cent of those who answered have reduced working hours to spread employment. The report states that this figure 'may be interpreted as indicating that at least 50 per cent of American business and industrial firms have adopted the practice of the five-day week and shorter working hours as means to relieve unemployment.'

"Human displacement, through the mechanization of industry and the increasing use of power, makes the shorter work-week and shorter work-day inevitable. We could not find work for all now,

Roads Rushing Plans For Second Wage Cut

John G. Walber, vice-president of the New York Central Railroad Company, announced in New York last week that nine executives representing all the major railroads were preparing the machinery by which railroad managers hope to compel more than 1,000,000 railroad employees to accept a 20 per cent reduction in the existing basic wage scales.

It was authoritatively reported that the railway executives will not sponsor joint meetings with the workers' representatives to endeavor to reach a settlement of the controversy, which was done early this year when the railway employees' organizations voluntarily accepted a 10 per cent cut. This voluntary reduction will not be effective after February 1, 1933, when the agreement expires.

Instead of seeking to adjust the matter by conciliation with representatives of the railway labor organizations the executives decided to seek the 20 per cent reduction through the railway labor act, under which, if all the provisions are applied, at least 150 days will elapse from the date of filing the notice before the issue is finalized.

The main work of the committee of nine was said to be preparing the formal notice which must be filed by the railway executives stating their intention of seeking the wage cut under the railway labor act, and to arrange for the preparation of data to fortify the wage cut proposal. It was understood that the major contention would be that the cost of living has dropped more than 20 per cent while basic railroad wage rates have been maintained.

upon an eight-hour day and six-day work-week basis, even though the volume of goods manufactured and sold was as great as during the most prosperous period of 1929. The unemployment problem will be with us until we adjust work periods so that they will conform to our improved mechanical facilities of production. Society must determine whether it will be menaced by a permanent army of unemployed created by mechanized industry, because industrial management persists in maintaining the long work-day and long work-week, or whether, through better planning, the amount of work available will be equitably distributed among all. This is the real problem which has grown out of machine-equipped industry and mass production."

NEWSPAPER MAN IS CANDIDATE

Vern S. Hill, manager of the "Colorado Labor Advocate," has been named candidate for the State Senate on the Democratic ticket.

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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The regular meeting of the union will be held next Sunday, and the place where the business of your organization is transacted requires your presence. It is anticipated that if the Long Beach convention is adjourned in time quite a number of the delegates and visitors will arrive here in time for the meeting. The executive committee has been empowered to provide sight-seeing facilities for the guests, and will appreciate all co-operation by individual members.

Total amount of money paid by local unions for unemployment relief is not available owing to the great task of gathering statistics except by a central body and of keeping same up to date. The list below is said to be from only 20 unions, but is an indication of the work of the Typographical Union not generally known to the public. The amounts represent cash payments only, with no allowance for work voluntarily given out to unemployed members by those holding regular situations in the 778 unions in the United States and Canada.

	Year Ending June 20, 1932	Year Ending June 20, 1931
New York	\$1,495,767	\$559,999
Chicago	541,659	250,000
Pittsburgh	67,592	17,199
Boston	49,770	18,427
St. Louis	48,646	14,495
San Francisco	39,847	12,912
Philadelphia	32,167	11,002
Kansas City	25,020	548
Milwaukee	22,945	4,727
Cleveland	20,834	1,277
Denver	20,676
Los Angeles	18,389
Seattle	17,469	3,605
Indianapolis	16,455	4,840
Winnipeg	16,277	4,723
Des Moines	11,371
Scranton	10,765
Jersey City	10,376
Washington	10,344	8,174
Calgary	3,650	573
Total, 20 cities.....	\$2,480,027	\$912,951
Total for the two years is	\$3,392,978.	

The writer attended the opening session of the I. T. U. convention in Long Beach, returning home Monday evening. As usual on the first day, only organization was accomplished and welcoming addresses and response given. Governor Rolph, Lieutenant-Governor Merriam, the Mayor of Long Beach, the publisher of the "Press-Telegram" and various labor officials greeted the convention, and

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reply was made by President Howard. There are some 145 delegates in attendance, indicating the effect of present economic conditions on the ability of local unions to be represented. For the first time in history it was decided to elect the committee on appeals, on the following day, which motion was opposed by several delegates, but was supported by President Howard. A record vote was called for but there was insufficient support to secure same and the motion was decided by viva voce vote. On Sunday two trips were provided, one to Catalina and the other to Agua Caliente, the larger number seeming to prefer the latter. In the appointment of committees Delegate Bonnington of San Francisco was named on the committee on subordinate unions and Delegate Young on the credentials committee. John L. Hodges of Chicago was appointed reading clerk, and O. G. Schindler of Long Beach sergeant-at-arms. Over 70 propositions were introduced on the first day, many of them dealing with unemployment and the extension of the five-day week. Chicago was the only city on the opening day inviting the sessions of the 1933 convention. These notes are sent in too early to learn of later proceedings of the convention.

The many friends of James Nance, operator at the California Press, tender their sympathy on the passing of his mother, Mrs. Josephine H. Nance. The death occurred in Belmont on Tuesday and funeral service was held Wednesday afternoon, with inurnment at Olivet Memorial Park. Four children survive the deceased.

Our members who desire to participate in the coming presidential election are reminded that registration therefor will close on September 29. All citizens must have registered since January 1, and those who have changed residence since the last primary must re-register.

A news report states that Chicago Union and the job employers have reached a tentative agreement which ended the recent strike there, caused by an announced arbitrary 15 per cent reduction from the wage provided in an existing contract having two years to run. It was said the proposals include a reduction from the present \$1.29½ per hour scale and several other changes, to be in effect for six months. Meanwhile the printers have returned to work at the existing contract rate and the tentative agreement will come before the union next Sunday for consideration.

"We Think You Ought to Know Commodity Prices Have Begun to Climb" was the caption of a page ad by a leading St. Louis department store in a recent edition of the "Globe-Democrat," with the further statement that this increase forecast a general rise in retail prices.

F. H. Marietta and R. W. Waterson of the "Chronicle" and Harvey Bell of the "News" are in attendance at the Long Beach convention.

Future office seekers should be reminded that in the recent primary a candidate whose literature bore the announcement that it had been multi-graphed (and of course did not bear the union label) ran a poor third in his contest, receiving about 1000 less votes than did even the candidate who finished second.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Fellow workers of the late George Knell, aware of his firm adherence to union principles, were not one whit surprised that to them he was loyal even unto death. For his only requiem, the I. T. U. and the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society funeral services, were read by union men like himself—President Neilson the former and Secretary Michelson the latter. A large number of printers and representative labor men from other crafts assembled at the mortuary of Jas. H. Reilly, himself an I. T. U. member, to tender a last tribute. Following the services the mourners, two abreast, marched ahead of the cortege for several blocks,

MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

Indications are the I. T. U. convention which opens in Long Beach on the 12th will be a lively affair. Quite noticeable is the large number of delegates and visitors of middle age, and some years older.

The five-day week and unemployment appear to be the main issues that will be brought before the convention. It is estimated there will be present at this convention something like one thousand, including delegates and visitors.

The excursion to Catalina Island Sunday, September 11, was well conducted. The large number of delegates and visitors on this excursion had an enjoyable time.

Business of importance in Boston requiring his attention prevented James R. Martin, president of Boston Mailers' Union, from attending the convention as a visitor.

The so-called outlaw locals of Boston, Milwaukee, Chicago and San Francisco are represented by Thomas Kelley, Stephen J. Howard, Otto G. Lepp, Andy Giacola, and Edward Hoertkorn respectively. Long Beach, Sept. 11.

then, opening their ranks, stood with bared heads as it passed between. Altogether fitting and proper it was that he, a veteran in the struggle for human rights, should be thus honored at the end of a life consecrated to unselfish service.

Charles J. Taney and Daniel Crowe, Sr., I. T. U. visitors from Cincinnati, called on the chapel last week.

Guess an optimistic report will be an agreeable change. But anyway those News Mutual Benefit Society convalescents—Pop Greer, Harry Fulton and Lucille Davis—like the stock market—are showing signs of perking up, and one, Miss Davis, is almost as good as new.

A card from C. V. Liggett, ex-"News" op., to Joe Sullivan, still pushing down keys, brought the news the buoyant C. V. is a resident of the Home. Everybody, it seems, read the card and told Joe its contents before he got a glimpse of it. He ought to take the matter up, Mr. Sullivan thinks, with the chapel committee on correspondence or "sumthin."

September 9 is the one and only day to Bert Coleman, the little big man of nativesondom. Every year, epaulets, medals, an' everything, he marches, and no parade is complete without him. On the eve of the big day last week Phil Scott, John Branch, James Donnelly and Bert himself spent several hours polishing up the medals, only to have somebody pull a fiasco, which completely eclipsed him, medals and all. A 6 foot 2 native was assigned to march alongside our 4 foot 8 giant.

Baldy Holm, who fell into a "sit" last week, pleaded with the gang to patronize a certain theater. "Why so?" one a little brighter than the others wished to be informed. "Because I own some of its stock," the boy with the curls replied.

Pajaro Valley "Progress" August 25 issue, printed entirely by its new owner in lieu of comps unwilling to work for nothing, is something to marvel at. The gentleman, like Gutenberg and other pioneers, struck out boldly blazing a trail it's a cinch conventional minded prints are too timorous to follow. In conclusion, fellow citizens, it's not an improbable surmise that were the gentleman not running for public office on a somewhat anti-labor platform he might never have left his law office for his print shop.

Alfie Moore, 5 feet 7, weighs—um, well, plenty. When Al Crackbon sidled alongside and leaned heavily on his shoulder Mr. Moore aciduously asked if Al thought him a chesterfield. And Al, sassy as ever, opined he did resemble furniture—overstuffed.

FUTURE OF WORKER

By WILLIAM A. NICKSON

The ballots cast next November in the presidential election will determine whether the American citizens respond to the demands of a more human system of government. The real issue is well defined: Rugged individualism or an intelligent co-operative government to benefit all of the people. All other issues are subordinate. No party, however powerful, has a monopoly on its liberal thinkers—vide, the "sons of the wild jackass" and the liberal supporters of the Democratic faction.

With all our boasted wealth and ethics of business we are suffering from the greatest depression since 1873. The favorite excuse offered is "world-wide depression caused by the world war." This sophistry will fail to appeal to the increasing number of intelligent voters. We must realize that we are living in the machine age and for constructive purposes the process of distribution must be enlarged to benefit the producers who depend upon employment for their existence. The paradox of producing so much that men should be thrown out of work by the million is a reflection on the intelligence of the average American citizen.

The signs of the times show that this is a monetary depression. Famine has not invaded our land. We are not assailed by a foreign foe. Our enemies are within our own gates. Shall we permit with our votes the conditions which will bring forth another depression a few years later?

The money lender at the present time is the controlling factor, and the gold standard is his valiant helper. Why not adopt a measure of sound money governed by a labor standard at the ratio of one dollar for one hour's work? In other words let money be governed not by the amount of gold stored, but by labor performed. Of course this would rule out the control of the banker.

We have accepted the principle that labor is the producer of all wealth, so why should not labor control all wealth? Liberal ideas are not demagogic. They are the result of experience. Let the producers promote group action by intelligently discussing the leading issues of the twentieth century and elect those who will protect their interests in Congress. Already a good start has been made, as witness the several progressive senators of both parties who are not governed by the party whip.

Concerted action by the producers will halt the downward movement of wages. The future wage system will embrace a saving wage as well as wages for mere existence. Lowering of the American standard of living is fraught with danger to our institutions. By being true to ourselves we will attract the elements who do not believe that concentrated wealth is the basis of prosperity in our nation.

FAILURES LESS NUMEROUS

Commercial failures are becoming less numerous as business sentiment improves throughout the United States. R. G. Dun & Co. reported that 2596 manufacturing and trading companies were reported insolvent in July. This is the lowest total for any month since November, 1931. By months, the comparison is as follows November, 2195 insolvencies; December, 2758; January, 3458; February, 2732; March, 2951; April, 2816; May, 2788; June, 2668; and July, 2596.

MUSICIANS REJECT CUT

Edward Canavan, president of Local 802, American Federation of Musicians, announced that writes Mrs. Hoocher. "Since we can not spare this union had rejected a proposed reduction of the League of New York Theaters in the pay scale. The contract has another year to run.

TAX RESEARCH BUREAU HEARINGS

Taxpayers of California will have an opportunity to present their views on the tax situation of this state at a series of public meetings to be held in various cities by the State Tax Research Bureau, according to an announcement by Fred E. Stewart, vice-chairman of the bureau and a member of the State Board of Equalization. Meetings were held in San Francisco this week.

The meetings have been planned, Stewart said, in the belief that the public should present its views on the evils attendant on the present tax system and suggestions for its reform to be incorporated in the report which the bureau is now preparing for the next Legislature, which meets in January, 1933.

Official of Bookbinders' Union Fails to Rally After Operation

Daniel J. Ahearn, known widely as a trade unionist, secretary of Paper Cutters' Union No. 119, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, died recently in New York at the age of 50 years. Death followed an operation for appendicitis. A widow and son survive.

Ahearn was known throughout the country among printing trades workers. He had been secretary of No. 119 for seventeen years and was one of the most active figures in his international and a vice-president. He was a member of the executive council of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, and past president of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

LABOR AND THE CHURCH

In an address at the Westminster Church, Sacramento, on Labor Sunday, Will J. French, director of the state department of industrial relations, declared that of all the Christian nations the United States was the only one which had resorted to the dole in caring for its unemployed. He indicated, says the "Labor Bulletin" in reporting the address, that professionalized charity and the constant refusal of government to adequately provide employment and unemployment insurance were a reflection upon the ability of any civilized peoples.

Mr. French quoted at length from the social creed of the churches to show that the present understanding of those groups was emphatically parallel to the policies of organized labor and welcomed a closer bond of sympathy and action in social matters between labor and the church.

Declaring that the world was "knee deep in wheat with the people starving," the speaker deplored the inaction of government and the travesty on fundamental justice the conditions of the present day displays.

The observance of Labor Sunday in Sacramento is an annual program of the Pioneer Memorial Congregational, the First Baptist, the First Christian, the First Methodist and the Westminster churches, co-operating with the Federated Trades Council.

Mr. French was introduced by J. L. R. Marsh, secretary of the Federated Trades Council of Sacramento.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PHOTOENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

CITY EMPLOYEES' WAGES

The Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters has adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, Petitions have been circulated throughout San Francisco for a proposed amendment to the city charter for the purpose of reducing the wages of city employees; and

"Whereas, A reduction in the wages of thousands of employees at this time would not only adversely affect their living conditions but would also react against the community as a whole; and

"Whereas, The proposed reduction in wages is contrary to good public policy and unfair to the city employees who have so generously contributed to the relief of the unemployed; and

"Whereas, Thousands of voters signed the petitions under a misunderstanding of their real purpose;

"Therefore, be it Resolved, by the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, That we vigorously oppose this proposed charter amendment and strongly urge our membership to do everything possible to defeat it; and

"Be it further Resolved, That those of our members who may have been misled into signing these petitions take immediate steps to have their names removed from them."

THE BAY COUNTIES DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS.

Disabled Victims of Silicosis

Sue Employer for Big Damages

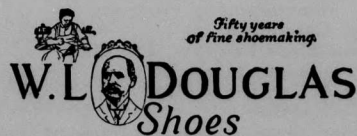
Twenty-three suits have been filed in the circuit court at Fayetteville, W. Va., asking nearly \$500,000 in damages for deaths, injury, or sickness which the plaintiffs contend resulted from working on the big conversion tunnel of the New Kanawha Power Company at Hawk's Nest. The suits are filed against Rhinehart & Dennus, of Lynchburg, Va., contractors on the project.

In boring the tunnel to divert the water of the river into the hydro-electric plant the workers had to remove great quantities of silica sand, known as glass sand. The suits contend that the workmen contracted silicosis, a disease of the lungs caused by breathing fine sand particles.

Seventeen of the suits are by workmen who claim they suffered permanent disability from the disease. The other six are by executors of workmen who, it is claimed, died of silicosis. The suits for permanent disability are for \$25,000 each.

THE CORRECT NEW STYLES

OF



UNION
STORE

FOR MEN
NOW IN STOCK

UNION
SHOES

R. A. French

2623 MISSION STREET, at 22nd

Prison Goods Statute Of Doubtful Validity

William A. Smith, secretary to Governor Rolph, addressed the following letter to Attorney General U. S. Webb on June 28 last:

"I am inclosing herewith a copy of the Hawes-Cooper bill with respect to prison-made goods. I would like you to advise us if under the attached act it is possible for prison-made goods to be sent from other states into California and if it is possible to send California prison-made goods to other states, and if so to make the same effective in any additional legislation necessary in California."

In answer to the secretary's letter Mr. Webb replied under date of July 29 as follows:

Purpose of Hawes Act

The Hawes-Cooper bill, or the Hawes act, as it is commonly called, may be found in 45 Statutes at Large, 1084, and also in Title 49, Chapter 2A, Sec. 65, of the United States Code Annotated. The act is entitled: "An Act to divest goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured, produced, or mined by convicts or prisoners of their interstate character in certain cases."

In Section 2 of the act it is provided that the act shall take effect five years after the date of its approval. The act was approved on January 19, 1929, and hence will not take effect until January 19, 1934. It necessarily follows that there has been and will be no change in the existing law by virtue of that section until 1934.

Apparently the intent of the section is to provide that goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured, produced or mined by convicts in certain cases shall not, after its effective date, be subject to the interstate commerce act, but is to place such goods, etc., immediately upon arrival and delivery in any state or territory, under the jurisdiction of such state or territory, irrespective of whether such goods are introduced in the "original package," as that term is used with respect to foreign and interstate commerce, or otherwise.

In 1913 Congress enacted what is known as the Webb-Kenyon Law, entitled "An Act divesting intoxicating liquors of their interstate character in certain cases," 37 Stat. 699.

Immunity From Commerce Clause

That statute was similar to the Hawes act in that it divested certain goods of their interstate character. In upholding the Webb-Kenyon law the Supreme Court of the United States said:

"Its purpose was to prevent the immunity characteristic of interstate commerce from being used to permit the receipt of liquor through such commerce in states contrary to their laws, and thus in effect afford a means by subterfuge and indirection to set such laws at naught." Seaboard Air Line Ry. v. North Carolina, 245 U. S. 298; Clark Distilling Co. v. Western Maryland Ry. Co., 242 U. S. 311.

The Seaboard case (supra) further held that the power of a state under the Webb-Kenyon law to forbid shipment into its territory of intoxicating liquor from other states includes the lesser power to prescribe by law the conditions under which such shipments may be allowed.

The reasoning of the Seaboard case is applicable to the Hawes bill, here under discussion. However, the state cannot discriminate against commodities of other states, the manufacture and use of which are admitted to be lawful. Scott v. Donald, 165 U. S. 58; Vance v. W. A. Vandercreek Co., 170 U. S. 438, 449; Brennan v. Southern Express Co., 90 S. E. 402, 404.

Convict made goods are lawful subjects of commerce. 5 R. C. L. 774; Opinion of the Justices, 211

Mass. 605, 91 N. E. 334, Ann. Cas. 1913B, 815; People v. Hawkins, 157 N. Y., 51 N. E. 257, 68 A. S. R. 736, 42 L. R. A. 490.

The California Statutes

The sale in California of goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured, assembled, produced or mined in whole or in part by convicts in any penitentiary, prison or reformatory located outside of this state is regulated by Statutes of California, 1929, p. 1962; Deering's General Laws, 1929, Supplement, Act 8062a. Same Act in Deering's General Laws of California, 1931, Act 8062a.

There are other statutes in California regulating the sale of convict-made goods. See Stats. 1895, p. 274 (Act 6102, Deering's General Laws); Stats. 1927, p. 1068, amended in Stats. 1931, p. 554, permitting sale of jute to public; Stats. 1911, p. 71, Act 8060, permitting sale of prison-made goods to the state or political subdivisions thereof, but exempting from its provisions jute products, Penal Code Sec. 679-A and 1586. However, it would appear that the 1929 statute, above referred to, is the only one with which we are here concerned.

That statute provides generally for the labeling, disinfecting, and advertising of convict-made goods, but provides in Section 5 that "the provisions of this act shall not apply to any goods, wares or merchandise manufactured in any penitentiary or prison of this state."

Validity of Discrimination

The question arises as to the validity of said 1929 act and whether in view of the Hawes act additional legislation is necessary in this state.

Section 5 of the California act of 1929, above quoted, admittedly discriminates against prison-made goods of other states and the questions presented are (1) whether that discrimination is legal under the present law and (2) whether that discrimination will be legal after the Hawes act goes into effect.

At the present time convict-made goods are subject to the interstate commerce act, and it is my opinion that the 1929 legislation places a burden upon interstate commerce in violation of Article I, Section 8, Subdivision 3, of the Federal Constitution (interstate commerce clause). It may be that the provision of the 1929 act requiring sterilization of such goods upon coming into this state would be upheld as a legitimate exercise of the police power, since states may pass reasonable and non-discriminating sanitary and quarantine laws, which will be valid although they may to a certain extent affect interstate commerce. However, it has been held that a state statute imposing a charge for inspecting goods brought into the state but not goods manufactured in the state constitutes an attempt by the state to regulate interstate commerce and is, therefore, unconstitutional and void. Voigt v. Wright, 141 U. S. 62; 12 C. J. 54.

Labeling of Products

But the provisions of our law requiring foreign convict-made goods to be labeled, requiring the advertising of such goods to have the words "convict-made" inserted therein, and requiring persons selling such goods to display a sign thirty-six inches wide and ten inches high with the words "Convict-made products on sale here," while such regulations are not required of California convict-made goods, would, in my opinion, be declared unconstitutional.

A similar New York statute which discriminated against convict-made goods of other states was held unconstitutional in People v. Hawkins (N. Y.), 85 Hun. 43, 32 N. Y. S. 524, 5 Inters. Comm. Rep. 228.

Later the New York law was re-enacted and it was made a criminal offense to expose for sale, without branding and labeling the same, all prison-made goods, whether made in New York or elsewhere. This statute was also held unconstitutional as applied to goods made in other states. People v. Hawkins, 157 N. Y. 1, 42 L. R. A. 490. But see dissenting opinions of Judges, Bartlett and Parker. See also opinion of the Justices, 211 Mass. 605, 98 N. E. 334, Ann. Cas. 1913B 815; Arnold v. Yanders, 56 Ohio St. 416, 47 N. E. 50.

However, the constitutionality of a statute is presumed, and until the statute is attacked and its validity judicially determined the State of California and its officers may assume it to be constitutional and valid.

Freedom From Interference

So much for the present law. Just what effect the Hawes act will have when it becomes effective is difficult to say. As stated, on January 19, 1934, convict-made goods will be divested of their interstate character. This means that after that date such goods immediately upon arrival and delivery in any state or territory will be placed under the jurisdiction of the laws of such state, irrespective of whether such goods are introduced in their "original package." In other words, such goods will no longer have the protection of interstate commerce. It is the general rule that goods and merchandise which are articles of commerce coming from another state retain their interstate character and their importation and sale are free from state interference so long as they remain in the original unbroken package. 12 C. J. 29; May v. New Orleans, 178 U. S. 496.

It is this freedom from state interference that will be divested from foreign convict-made goods when the Hawes act takes effect. However, that does not confer upon any state the power to make injurious discriminations against the products of other states. Scott v. Donald, supra; Vance v. Vandercreek, supra; Brennan v. The Southern Express Co., supra.

Under the present law convict-made goods may be shipped from California, under the protection of interstate commerce, to other states, subject, however, to the laws of such other states, enacted pursuant to the police power, regulating the sale of such goods.

Violates Federal Constitution

In view of the foregoing it is my opinion that the law (Statutes, Cal. 1929, p. 1962) at present violates the commerce clause of the federal constitution. I am further of the opinion that the law as it now reads will still be invalid after the Hawes act takes effect, since it discriminates

against foreign goods without any reasonable or just basis in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the federal Constitution.

It follows, therefore, that new legislation should be enacted to meet the situation. I am not called upon nor am I prepared to say what form such legislation should take; nor am I called upon at this time to express an opinion as to whether legislation prohibiting or even merely regulating the sale of goods made by convicts in other states would or would not be valid.

It has been held that there is, in the nature of things, nothing wrong in prison-made goods, nor are such goods unsanitary or inferior in quality so as to make their sale without distinguishing marks a fraud on the public. Opinion of the Justices (supra).

Not Proper Police Power

That case also holds that one who purchases prison-made goods in other states has a right, as complete and extensive to sell them upon their own merits as he has to sell privately made goods of like nature. The implication of the holding in that case is that to deprive a person of the right to sell such goods would be to deprive him of a right without due process of law, although the decision is based solely on the ground that the law violated the commerce clause of the federal Constitution. And in the People v. Hawkins (supra) it was held that the law regulating the sale of convict-made goods was unconstitutional as applied to goods made in other states, not only on the ground that it violated the commerce clause, but also that it violated the fourteenth amendment of the federal Constitution, in that it constituted a deprivation of liberty and property and was not a proper exercise of the police power. However, this latter holding must be considered obiter dictum only, since the judges concurring in the opinion did so only upon the ground that the statute was repugnant to the commerce clause of the federal Constitution.

Right to Prohibit Doubtful

In view of these authorities it may be doubtful whether, even after the Hawes-Cooper bill goes into effect, the state will have the right to prohibit or even regulate the sale of convict-made goods of other states. As to that question, however, I am not expressing any final opinion. Very truly yours,

U. S. WEBB, Attorney General.

J. C. Lewis, president of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, has been named a member of the state relief committee of five appointed by Governor Dan Turner.

NATIONAL ADVERTISED PRODUCTS SOLD HERE FOR LESS	ROSENTHAL'S SALES STORES 2415 MISSION ON TWENTIETH STREET	GROCERIES TOBACCO TOILETRIES PROVISIONS SHOES DRY GOODS
WE ALWAYS UNDERSELL		

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of the International Association of Machinists
when having work done on your car

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Established 1906
Clothing, Furnishings and Hats
CORNER MISSION AND THIRD
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FOR THE
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EASY TERMS

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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Purity Chain Stores.
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, Ltd., 306 Seventh.
Tait's, 24 Ellis.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Aid of Unfortunate Must Not Be Shirked

Wage earners of San Francisco can stand by their unemployed fellow citizens at this time by contributing as much as they are able to the Community Chest in the fall campaign, November 14 through December 2, in view of a statement issued to Community Chests throughout the country by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in which Green urged labor to rally to the assistance of its less fortunate fellow workers, says John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Green's statement prophesied that the cumulative suffering and distress of more than three years of unemployment will result in heavy and urgent demands for relief this winter, and he urged the whole-hearted co-operation of all labor groups in the community campaigns throughout the country this fall and winter. He said:

"We are approaching another winter when, because of a continuation of widespread unemployment, the call for aid in relieving acute distress will be increasingly great. An appalling number of men, women and children will be dependent upon community chests, welfare agencies and emergency relief committees for sustenance and the preservation of life itself. The need for relief is greater this year and the response therefore should be more generous.

"The appropriation of several hundred millions of dollars by Congress to be made available for relief purposes this fall and winter will serve to supplement the work and the untiring efforts of those called upon to meet the demands for relief and help which are bound to come. But the appropriation of this money by Congress does not in any way relieve local and state responsibility.

"Communities and states must and will work as fully and diligently as though no appropriation had been made by the federal government. The cry of distress from the hungry and the unemployed must reach all who are able to help. We must not shirk responsibility and we must not fail to help and give merely because Congress, through the force of public opinion, made an appropriation to assist in relieving nation-wide distress.

"The demands for help this winter will be so great as to tax to the utmost the relief services of the local, community, state and federal relief agencies. Community chest campaigns and those of other welfare and relief agencies should be supported this winter just as fully and earnestly and as enthusiastically as they have been in the past, without regard to any appropriation which may have been made by the federal government.

"I feel sure that the people will willingly and generously do their part in this great humane work. The opportunity to give and help should be considered a privilege. I am appealing officially and personally to working men and women who are fortunate enough to be employed and able to give—and to all classes of people—to respond to the call of the moment and to give as fully and freely as possible."

Accompanying Mr. Green's appeal was a state-

MAX A. MULDER

Public Accountant

Labor Temple 2940 Sixteenth Street
Phone EXbrook 7265

Phone MArk 0170

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

ment from the Association of Community Chests and Councils—the administrative agency of the welfare and relief mobilization—which reported that labor has always made an excellent showing in Community Chest campaigns throughout the country.

The records of ninety-five Community Chests holding campaigns in the fall of 1931 showed that 23½ per cent of the grand total received in subscriptions came in in amounts of less than \$25. Most of these gifts came from wage earners, demonstrating that employed men and women have been loyally looking out for their less fortunate fellow workers during the depression.

ANNUAL FOOD SHOW

Every detail of entertainment and service has been planned for the elaborate seventh annual food show, to be held in the Civic Auditorium, October 8 to 15, inclusive. More than 90 per cent of the floor space of the huge pavilion already has been reserved by exhibitors, according to F. A. Tissier, manager of the exhibit, and secretary of the Retail Grocers' Association of San Francisco, which is sponsoring the Food Show.

Senator Wagner Is Impatient At Delay in Construction Work

Undue delay in putting a \$322,000,000 government building program into action is charged by United States Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York in a letter to Secretary of the Treasury Ogden Mills at Washington.

Secretary Mills has responded that the program will be launched as soon as the money can be found. He said that estimates have been requested from the departments which are to undertake building work and that as soon as they are received a ruling will be made. He said that, as he reads the law, his approval is necessary, which centers responsibility definitely, when the estimates reach his office.

"STOP THE SPOILERS"

In a striking circular letter addressed to the public, and especially to the merchants, calling attention to the necessity of the employment of the workers of the community at good wages "and with sufficient leisure to spend the wages earned," Bakery Wagon Drivers and Salesmen, Local Union No. 484, asks assistance "in maintaining the purchasing power of some two thousand employed bakery workers of San Francisco. The circular carries the caption, "'Stop the Spoilers.' Help Those Who Would Help Themselves."

"The baking industry," says the circular, "like practically all other industries, is subject to competition of 'spoilors'—those who engage in the business not to build up but to tear down and destroy high standards; those who take advantage of their employees by refusing to permit them to join our organization; those who refuse to conform to fair wage schedules and a limited number of hours worked. We feel certain that upon this element you, as an intelligent business man, will place your stamp of disapproval, and will assist us in our efforts at resisting this attack upon our jobs—our employment. You can help us by insisting upon the bakery goods salesman who serves you producing his membership book—or his monthly button, which indicates that he is working under fair conditions and is receiving fair compensation for his labor. Those who can not so identify themselves are victims of 'the spoilors' of our industry and will not be sustained by fair-minded merchants."

Below is a list of non-union bakery firms which are "considered unfair to the organized bakery workers of San Francisco":

Torino Bakery, 2801 Twenty-third st.; Renon Baking Company, 1330 Howard st.; Roma Baking Company, 2086 Greenwich st.; Old Home Pastry Company, 3985 Sacramento st.; Victoria Pastry Company, 1362 Stockton st.



Do they say ~
"If you only had
a Telephone?"

Do your friends fail to keep
in touch with you? Do you
give them the opportunity?

You can have a telephone for
only a few cents a day.

THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

Following are the official minutes of the Trades Union Promotional League held September 7, 1932, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

The meeting was called to order by President A. W. Edwards at 8:10 p. m. and on roll call the following were noted absent: T. A. Rotell and J. Grace. Excused: Theodore Johnson and George J. Plato. The minutes of the previous meeting, held August 17, were approved as read.

Communications: Building Trades Council, minutes, noted and filed.

Bills: Read and referred to trustees. Same ordered paid.

Secretary's Report: Stated that he had a busy time getting things arranged for Labor Day; that President Edwards had assisted in bringing things over to the Park; that the Ladies' Auxiliary had been a great help in sacking the candy and cookies and serving in the booth. Prize donations were given by the Rochester Clothing Company, Beacon Hat Company, Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company, Langendorf Baking Company, Hostess Cake Company, Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, and the Andrews Wilmans Cracker Company. The candy was provided by the Labor Day Committee. Further reported that the sticker-stamps were ready for use and are being distributed, that he had drawn up a resolution on prison-made goods to be presented at the convention of the California State Federation of Labor; referred to new business. Full report concurred in.

Reports of Unions: Hatters' Union reported that another hat factory has started up, non-union, at Fourth and Mission streets; request you to be sure to look for the union label when you buy your hat. Garment Workers' Union No. 131 state that only one factory is running at present making

corduroys; others are practically shut down; Oakland factory is a little busy just now; whist game next Thursday, September 15, in the Labor Temple. Molders' Union reported it is slow; Wedgewood, Occidental, Spark and Western are union-made stoves. Carpet Mechanics' Union reported that the carpet for the War Memorial had been sub-let by the contractor to a non-union firm to be sewed; it may not be laid until it is ripped and re-sewed. Bookbinders' Union stated work is quiet; Teamsters No. 85 reported that the trucks operating for the Associated Charities have union teamsters; work is slow. Sign Painters say work is falling off. Cracker Bakers working only three days a week. Cracker Packers the same except in the cake department, where there is plenty of work. Pile Drivers say it is fair. Bill Posters are busy just now. Stereotypers and Electrotypers reported work very bad. Elevator Constructors reported work fair. Grocery Clerks ask you not to buy on holidays or Sundays. Millmen's Union state that the furniture for the War Memorial is being made

Pasadena Enters the Campaign For Next Federation Convention

Mrs. Louise P. Hoocher, press member of the "Central Union Committee on Convention Preliminaries" of Pasadena, has notified the labor press that Pasadena is reaching out for the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor in 1933, and asks the co-operation of the labor press and delegates to the Modesto convention.

"We are sending one of our best 'go-getters,' in the person of Robert F. Miller, Local No. 418, Electrical Workers, to the Modesto conclave," writes Mrs. Hoocher. Since we can not spare this brother for keeps, and as he has instructions not to return without the convention in his pocket, we appeal to you for the necessary support."

Communism Said to Be Rampant In South American Countries

"There is evidence that a definite, carefully organized communist campaign in the entire South American continent has been forthcoming both from Moscow and from Russian agents in Uruguay," says an editorial in the Buenos Aires "Herald," which continues: "It is difficult to understand why anybody, official or otherwise, should deny that which is beyond dispute."

The editorial was in answer to a report of the Inter-American Committee, published in New York, to the effect that "there is no organized communism in Latin America."

in San Francisco but under deplorable conditions in small shops under piece work.

New Business: On the resolution submitted by the secretary it was moved and seconded that the League indorse and accept the resolution and request the secretary as a delegate to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor at Modesto to introduce it for the League; carried. A motion was adopted for the disposition of several articles of merchandise unclaimed at the Labor Day celebration. They will be disposed of at the meeting on October 15.

Good and Welfare: Ladies' Auxiliary reported on their activity for Labor Day. Also on the beautiful new patterns in shirts to be had at Eagleson & Co. Secretary asked to be excused for next meeting as he will be in Modesto; granted. Agitation Committee will meet October 5, just before the meeting.

Receipts: \$69.11. Bills paid, \$153.80.

Adjournment: Meeting adjourned at 9:15 p. m., to meet again September 21.

"No union label, not union; don't buy."

Fraternally submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

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June 30th, 1932

Assets—

United States and Other Bonds	
(value \$65,931,292.00) on books at.....	\$ 62,640,540.16
Loans on Real Estate.....	72,824,280.46
Loans on Bonds and Other Securities.....	1,383,523.04
Bank Buildings and Lots	
(value over \$2,125,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate	
(value over \$460,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Pension Fund (value over \$780,000.00), on books at.....	1.00
Cash.....	16,929,551.85
Total.....	\$153,777,898.51

Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$147,577,898.51
Capital Stock.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	5,200,000.00
Total.....	\$153,777,898.51

The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank: The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1932 were as follows:

Income.....	\$ 7,452,861.44
Expenses and Taxes.....	875,666.62
Net Profits.....	\$6,577,194.82

The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected

MISSION BRANCH Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDO BRANCH Clement Street and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St

Dividends on Deposits as declared quarterly by the Board of Directors, are Computed Monthly and Compounded Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.

this
food
question . .

One hears a lot about it,
but there really isn't much
to it... that is, not for those
who know Hale's Food
Shop. The quality of food,
eight departments under
one roof, the prices. It
really pays one to come
down town to do one's
food shopping.



HALE'S FOOD SHOP

FIFTH near MARKET STREET

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